	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	कुल कर्मकार
18.	सिक्किम	5,598
19.	तमिलनाडु	578,889
20.	त्रिपुरा	16,478
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1,410,086
22.	प० बंगाल	711,691
23.	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,265
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	12,395
25.	चंडीगढ़	1,870
26.	दादर एवं नगर हवेली	4,416
27.	दिल्ली	27,351
28.	दमन एवं दीव	941
29.	गोवा	4,656
30.	लक्षद्वीप	34
31.	मिजोरम	16,411
32.	पांडिचेरी	2,680
	योग	11,285,349

** जनगणना नहीं करवायी जा सकी।

टिप्पणी: 1991 के लिए आंकड़े 5—14 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के कर्मकारों से संबंधित है।

Rehabilitation of Child Labour in Assam

2221. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: **Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:**

(a) the details of grants provided by Government to the State Government of Assam under the Ninth Five Year Plan for the rehabilitation of child labour and terrorist affected persons and bonded labour;

(b) the details of child labour and bonded labour and terrorist affected persons identified during this Plan in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) no grants have been provided as yet to the State Government of Assam under the Ninth Five Year Plan for rehabilitation of child labour, bonded labour and terrorist affected persons. However, an amount of Rs. 25 crores was sanctioned to the State Government of Assam in 1996-97 under Non-Plan rehabilitation of people affected by ethnic violence.

(b) According to 1991 Census, the total number of working children in the country was 11,285,349. Recently first round of survey of working children was conducted on the direction of Supreme Court, during the course of which 5,54,970 children were found to be employed. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*)

In October 1996, the various State/ Union Territory Governments were advised to conduct sruvey to identify bonded labourers in their states latest by 31-12-96. The outcome of the survey as reported is given below:

1. Arunachal Pradesh	2460
2. Bihar	106
3. Karnataka	19
4. Madhya Pradesh	18
5. Maharashtra	02
6. Uttar Pradesh	237
7. Tamil Nadu	24918
	27760

No data is being maintained regarding terrorist affected persons.

(c) Government have taken a series of steps for the elimination of child labour working in hazardous occupations. Under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, the employment of children is prohibited in 7 occupations and 18 processes contained in parts A and B of the schedule to the Act. There are also legal provisions in various other labour laws for safeguarding the interests of working children. Apart from legal

measures, Government have taken steps for withdrawal and rehabilitation of child labour working in hazardous occupations. 76 child labour projects have been set up for the rehabilitation of around 1.5 lakh children working in hazardous occupations in child labour endemic States. Funds have also been sanctioned for carrying out survey on child labour and awareness generation against the evils of child labour. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has in their judgement dated 10.12.96 given several directions including payment of compensation by the employers employing children in hazardous occupations. The Government has already taken a number of steps to implement these directions.

As regards bonded labour, the Government have issued detailed guidelines for identification, release and subsequent rehabilitation and release of bonded labour. The State Government have also been advised to implement the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, more vigorously.

Statement

Statement indicating the number of children identified during the first phase of survey as per the directions of Supreme Court.

	Hazardous Occupations	Non-Hazardous Occupations	Total
1. Andaman and Nicobar Island U.T.	0	38	38
2. Andhra Pradesh	7769	39000	46769
3. Arunachal Pradesh	24	1095	1119
4. Assam	92	9712	9804
5. Bihar	24879	Yet to be finalised.	24879
6. Chandigarh U.T.	0	44	44
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli U.T.	0	0	0
8. Daman & Diu U.T.	0	0	0
9. Delhi U.T.	10	960	970
10. Goa	35	74	109
11. Gujarat	1417	172	1589
12. Haryana	7	2813	2820
13. Himachal Pradesh	83	231	314
14. Jammu & Kashmir	19818	4417	24235
15. Kamataka	7190	89077	96267
16. Kerala	1081	8986	10067
17. Lakshadweep U.T.	0	0	0
18. Madhya Pradesh	11242	3567	14809
19. Maharashtra	1031	20302	21333
20. Manipur	0	589	589
21. Meghalaya	246	3636	3882
22. Mizoram	0	0	0
23. Nagaland			
24. Orissa	23761	191461	215222
25. Pondicheery U.T.	0	617	617
26. Punjab	91	3523	3614

	Hazardous Occupations	Non-Hazardous Occupations	Total
27. Rajasthan	3026	5064	8090
28. Sikkim	0	Yet to be finalised.	0
29. Tamil Nadu	9493	8828	18321
30. Tripura	11	264	275
31. Uttar Pradesh	15105	18043	33148
32. West Bengal	254	15792	16046
TOTAL (PROVISIONAL)	126665	428305	554970

Rehabilitation of Intellectually Retarded

2222. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government/Governmental organisations and establishments in private sector intentionally do not provide job opportunities to the intellectually retarded, spastics and autistics throughout the country making their rehabilitation very alarming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) No statistical data is available regarding the total number of intellectually retarded, spastics and autistics requiring employment. However, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment under its Schemes of assistance to Voluntary Organisations facilitating the rehabilitation of such persons. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment does not have information in respect of the private sector regarding employment of the intellectually retarded, spastics and autistics.

(c) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has recently launched National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation (NHFDC) where provision has been made for giving loans to people with disability for promoting self-employment. This scheme will be particularly useful to those persons who are unable to find salaried jobs in the Government and non-Government sector.

Scheme for the Upgradation of SC and ST Students in Gujarat

2223. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are implementing any Central Scheme for the upgradation of SC and ST students in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many SC/ST students were benefited therefrom during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) steps being taken by Government to popularise the scheme in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Under the Scheme of Upgradation of